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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/042,611	01/09/2002	Hiroki Taoka	NAKI-BQ89	7013
21611	7590	06/10/2005	EXAMINER	
SNELL & WILMER LLP 1920 MAIN STREET SUITE 1200 IRVINE, CA 92614-7230			CANGIALOSI, SALVATORE A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3621	

DATE MAILED: 06/10/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/042,611	TAOKA ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Salvatore Cangialosi	3621	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 December 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)               | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4/18/02</u> .   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

*HL*

*47*

Art Unit: 3621

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

2. Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being, unpatentable over Bahout (5594793) in view of Sedlak (6182217).

Regarding claim 1, Bahout (See abstract, Figs. 1-3, Col. 5, lines 35-65, claim 3) disclose a means for decryption of content for external use based on a detected address substantially as claimed. The differences between the above and the claimed invention is the use of a judging means. It is noted that it is believed that comparison prior to decryption is functionally equivalent to the claimed limitations. Sedlak (See Fig. 1, Col. 4, lines 15-30) show decryption of data dependent on address calls and including a data bus (Col. 2, line 26). It would have been obvious to the person having ordinary skill in this art to provide a similar arrangement for Bahout because address

Art Unit: 3621

dependent decryption are conventional functional equivalents with respect to the claim limitations. Regarding external program limitations of claim 2, Ostermann et al(4484025, Fig. 1, claim 1) show the transfer of cipher algorithms(instructions) from external sources is old and well known and that it is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding bus limitations of claim 3, Sedlak (See Fig. 1, Col. 4, lines 15-30) show decryption of data dependent on address calls and including a data bus (Col. 2, line 26) that is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding address limitations of claim 4, Bahout (See abstract, Figs. 1-3, Col. 5, lines 35-65, claim 3) disclose a means for decryption of content for external use based on a detected address including storage that is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding address limitations of claim 5, the encryption of addresses is obvious because of the enhanced security that encryption provides. Regarding key limitations of claim 6, Bahout (See abstract, Figs. 1-3, Col. 5, lines 35-65, claim 3) disclose a means for decryption of content for external use based on a detected address including key variables that is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations because decryption requires keys. Regarding key limitations of claim 7, Bahout (See abstract, Figs. 1-3, Col. 5, lines 35-65, claim 3) disclose a means for decryption of content for external use based on a detected address including key variables that is a functional equivalent

Art Unit: 3621

of the claim limitations because decryption requires keys and the limitations are no more than a standard key generation.

Regarding key limitations of claim 8, Bahout (See abstract, Figs. 1-3, Col. 5, lines 35-65, claim 3) disclose a means for decryption of content for external use based on a detected address including key variables that is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations because decryption requires keys and the limitations are no more than a standard key generation. Regarding cpu limitations of claim 9, Bahout (See abstract, Figs. 1-3, Col. 5, lines 35-65, claim 3) disclose a means for decryption of content for external use based on a detected address including key variables that is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations and authentication is an obvious additional security means. Regarding claim 10, Bahout (See abstract, Figs. 1-3, Col. 5, lines 35-65, claim 3) disclose a means for decryption of content for external use based on a detected address and including program storage substantially as claimed. The differences between the above and the claimed invention is the use of a judging means. It is noted that it is believed that comparison prior to decryption is functionally equivalent to the claimed limitations. It is also noted that the particular encryption process claimed (i.e. inverse) is no more than symmetric encryption defined by the old and well known Data Encryption Standard (DES circa 1978). Sedlak (See Fig. 1, Col. 4, lines 15-30) show decryption of data dependent on address calls

Art Unit: 3621

and including a data bus (Col. 2, line 26) and employing different keys dependent on memory address. It would have been obvious to the person having ordinary skill in this art to provide a similar arrangement for Bahout because address dependent decryption are conventional functional equivalents with respect to the claim limitations. Regarding the key limitation of claim 11, Sedlak (See Fig. 1, Col. 4, lines 15-30) show decryption of data dependent on address calls and including a data bus (Col. 2, line 26) and employing different keys dependent on memory address that is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the key limitations of claim 12, Sedlak (See Fig. 1, Col. 4, lines 15-30) show decryption of data dependent on address calls and including a data bus (Col. 2, line 26) and employing different keys dependent on memory address that is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the control limitations of claim 13, Sedlak (See Fig. 1, Col. 4, lines 15-30) show decryption of data dependent on address calls and including a data bus (Col. 2, line 26) and employing different keys dependent on memory address including control that is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the control limitations of claim 14, Bahout (See abstract, Figs. 1-3, Col. 5, lines 35-65, claim 3) disclose a means for decryption of content for external use based on a detected address and including program storage that is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the updating limitations of claim 15,

Art Unit: 3621

Bahout (See abstract, Figs. 1-3, Col. 5, lines 35-65, claim 3) disclose a means for decryption of content for external use based on a detected address and including program storage which can be obviously controlled by updating so that the security does not become stale (See Ostermann et al (4484025, Fig. 1, claim 1)). Regarding claim 16, Bahout (See abstract, Figs. 1-3, Col. 5, lines 35-65, claim 3) disclose a means for decryption of content for external use based on a detected address and including program storage and cpu substantially as claimed. The differences between the above and the claimed invention is the use of a key generator. It is noted that it is believed that comparison prior to decryption is functionally equivalent to the claimed limitations. It is also noted that the particular encryption process claimed (i.e. inverse) is no more than symmetric encryption defined by the old and well known Data Encryption Standard (DES circa 1978). Sedlak (See Fig. 1, Col. 4, lines 15-30) show decryption of data dependent on address calls and including a data bus (Col. 2, line 26) and employing different keys dependent on memory address. It would have been obvious to the person having ordinary skill in this art to provide a similar arrangement for Bahout because address dependent decryption are conventional functional equivalents with respect to the claim limitations. Regarding the key limitations of claim 17, Bahout (See abstract, Figs. 1-3, Col. 5, lines 35-65, claim 3) disclose a means for decryption of content for external use based on a

Serial Number: 10/042,611

7

Art Unit: 3621

detected address and including program storage which can be obviously include complex key generation so that the security does not become compromised (See Ostermann et al(4484025, Fig. 1, claim 1)) which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations. Regarding the key limitations of claim 18, Bahout (See abstract, Figs. 1-3, Col. 5, lines 35-65, claim 3) disclose a means for decryption of content for external use based on a detected address and including program storage which can be obviously include complex key generation so that the security does not become compromised (See Ostermann et al(4484025, Fig. 1, claim 1)) which is a functional equivalent of the claim limitations.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Salvatore Cangialosi at telephone number **(571) 272-6927**. The examiner can normally be reached 6:30 Am to 5:00 PM, Tuesday through Friday. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Trammell, can be reached at **(571)272-6712**.

**Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Mail Stop Amendment  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
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Serial Number: 10/042,611

8

Art Unit: 3621

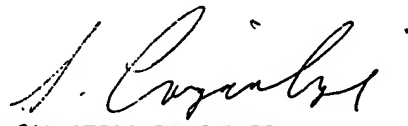
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PRIMARY EXAMINER  
ART UNIT 222